



ONE WORLD CALENDAR FOR ONE WORLD

DL. XVI

THIRD QUARTER, 1946

No. 3

WHEN the story of these times is written in the perspective of history, the Second Session of the Seventy-ninth Congress of the United States will be important. This Congress exercised great influence in the final winning of World War II and in reestablishing peace.

Its sessions were often marked by almost interminable discussion, at times acrimonious. Long after these incidents have been forgotten, and when much done or left undone is no longer remembered, one of its acts that may endure through the ages may prove to be the introduction of legislation for adoption of The World Calendar.

The bill in the House of Representatives and the resolution in the Senate were introduced under bipartisan auspices. Democrats and Republicans united in agreement. Important figures of both parties and in both houses of the Congress participated. They were from States in the East and West, from North and South, industrial as well as mining and agricultural.

As a result of the years of study of calendar revision proposals, the endorsement by many nations, resolutions of approval by associations and other organizations in the United States and all over the world, and the direct pressure of several associations, notably the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association, The World Calendar is now officially before the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Action was not, and is not, anticipated until after the next Congress is convened, so there will be ample time for careful consideration.

Now is the time for all World Calendar adherents to come to the aid of their cause. They, Members of the Congress and executives of the Government, will be supplied by this Association with such information regarding calendar reform as they may request.

An auspicious and momentous change in the calendar at long last is imminent. The action of the United States may well prove decisive.

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HOUSE RESOLUTION 7041

79TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION

On 15 July, 1946, in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, the following Bill was introduced under bipartisan auspices by Congressman Karl E. Mundt, of South Dakota, in agreement with Congressman John Kee, of West Virginia, who had joined in drafting this proposed legislation. The Bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The text of the Bill follows.

A BILL to improve the calendar by making it perpetual, by equalizing the quarters of the year, and fixing holidays.

WHEREAS the calendar now in general use in the United States and most of the other nations of the world has long been the subject of study by many of the brilliant minds of the world, including experts on the measurements and standards, and as a result of protracted and exhaustive study general agreement has been reached that all nations need an improved and perpetual calendar; and

WHEREAS public and private opinion in the United States and the other nations of the world have been impressively registered, and now demand governmental action to revise the calendar in such a way that maintaining astronomical accuracy it will be mathematically and otherwise scientifically correct, unchanging, and holidays will be fixed so they will no longer jump through different days of the week. The familiar twelve months will be divided into equal quarters and equal halves, with three months, thirteen weeks or ninety-one days to each quarter-year, together with equal Sundays and weekdays, and each year, quarter, and week beginning on a Sunday and ending Saturday, with the following three hundred and sixty-fifth day (Year-End Day) that completes the year as a World

Holiday and the three hundred and sixty-sixth day (Leap-Year Day) in leap years as a midyear World Holiday; and

WHEREAS calendars have been changed through the ages as man's knowledge has increased and his practical needs have been altered by new conditions. The Egyptians adopted a calendar based upon their estimates of the earth's relation to the sun and the cycle of their seasons. Our present calendar is derived directly from their calendar of 4236 B. C., as distinguished from the Hebrew moon-sun calendar and the Mohammedan moon calendar. In 45 B. C. the Emperor Julius Caesar revised the calendar of the Roman Empire, incorporating therein a twelve-month year and an extra day each fourth year upon the recommendation of the Greek astronomer Sosigenes. In A. D. 321 the Emperor Constantine again revised the calendar by introducing the seven-day week. The B. C. and A. D. system of chronology was not added to time reckoning until A. D. 532 and not fully adopted until nearly a thousand years later. In 1582 Pope Gregory XIII adjusted prior calculations by dropping ten days that year. This entailed a loss of two Fridays, two Saturdays, and two Sundays, and one Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, or one week and three days of that year, and was for the purpose of bringing the calendar back into step with the seasons and to set up a new leap-year rule. This calendar was not adopted by England and the then American colonies until 1752, Japan 1873, China 1912, the Soviet Union 1918, and Turkey 1927. Man has changed his calendar as he has progressed. Despite the tremendous advances of scientific knowledge since the Middle Ages, the vast changes in the life of the modern world requiring comparable calendar changes and widespread dissatisfaction with it, the Gregorian calendar is now in general use by most nations; and

WHEREAS every calendar has been initiated and adopted first by one nation or by one ecclesiastical authority, and when others have finally accepted it they have done so one at a time. In the light of past experience one of the world's powerful nations must pioneer the way by itself adopting The World Calendar. This does not preclude international action; and

WHEREAS the Committee on Communications and Transit of the League of Nations studied calendar revision from 1923 to 1937, and as a

sult of such studies and a referendum to all governments found agreement in principle on the desirability and necessity of calendar revision, and fourteen nations, including China, Brazil, Mexico, Chile, Uruguay, Peru, Turkey, Greece, and Norway, officially approved adoption of the proposed World Calendar. With the war ended, the United Nations created and functioning, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the process of being established, an opportunity again exists to carry to a successful conclusion the work so well begun at Geneva; and

WHEREAS since 1930 The World Calendar Association of the City and State of New York has devoted itself to the study of the calendar, also serving as a liaison and central clearing house for similarly engaged calendar committees in thirty-two other nations. The Italian priest, Marco Mastrofini, in 1834, conceived the use of the one or two extra days as a means of stabilizing the calendar, and this is the basis of The World Calendar. This Association actively participated with the League of Nations in its deliberations and the resulting study of the problem by the governments of the League's member-nations. Many of the world's distinguished astronomers, industrialists, educators, mathematicians, and other leaders have collaborated in the Association's research and ratified its findings. Members of its advisory committees are eminent in many fields. *The World Almanac* of 1946 aptly describes this institution as "the world center of calendar authority." The Association recommends to the United States Government the adoption of The World Calendar as the irreducible minimum of change consistent with the maximum of benefit. Not the product of any one mind or one nation, a civil calendar, which leaves the question of changes of religious holidays to the churches interested in them, and National, State, or local holidays to the authorities of the jurisdictions involved, The World Calendar is the solution offered by many of the world's best minds as expressed to and interpreted by this disinterested and altruistic organization, an association of individuals, most of whom are private citizens and who of their own volition and in the tradition of this Nation and democracy have aided in blazing the trail. The problem now has reached the legislative stage; and

WHEREAS the United States is the world's leading mass-production country and this is largely the result of the creation and application of improved standards. This Nation's rapid progress, unparalleled productivity, and high level of living have been made possible by willingness to discard obsolescent standards and utilize new and improved standards. A new calendar as a time standard is long overdue; and

WHEREAS transportation companies, communications, advertising, public and private statisticians, accountants and economists, manufacturers, labor, financial institutions, heads of educational, scientific, social and fraternal organizations, in this Nation and nations throughout the world, have recorded themselves as favoring calendar revision, and specifically as favoring adoption of The World Calendar; and

WHEREAS it is the consensus of expert opinion that Sunday, January 1, 1950, is the ideal date for adoption of The World Calendar, inasmuch as both the Gregorian and World calendars agree on that date, and confusion will be reduced to a minimum. Also, this approaches the half-century mark. Enabling legislation adopted by the United States on or before 1947 will leave two full years for preparation, and if this reasonable period of time is available for adjustments the difficulties of preceding centuries attendant upon adoption of a new calendar will not be repeated; and

WHEREAS the United States is a member state of the United Nations, the Pan American Union, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other international agencies, and has commensurate responsibilities; and

WHEREAS the United States should be prepared to assume a position of leadership in the much-needed improvement of the calendar, and by its own action set an example for other governments. The power and influence of the United States, especially considering the prior endorsements of fourteen other nations, might well be a decisive factor in adoption of The World Calendar:

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That The World Calendar should be adopted because it will facilitate comparative statistics and tables, computations of interest, budgets, pay rolls, costs, and the many other operations in which time is the essence; it will facilitate train, ship, and plane operating schedules and time-tables, and the coordination of communications; it will be a very great convenience by having the dates of anniversaries and holidays all on the same day each year; and will facilitate the operation of those whose business is especially affected thereby, all to the benefit of commerce and industry, educational, social, and fraternal organizations, scientific bodies, and others, including each of us individually; be it further

Resolved, That The World Calendar be adopted because under the auspices of the League of Nations, fourteen nations officially approved it. Appropriate agencies of this Government have long studied and approve

With new international organizations being created to deal constructively with measures seeking world improvement, and public sentiment all over the world over favoring creative efforts to improve world standards, present conditions are propitious for adoption of The World Calendar; and be it further

Resolved, That, after study and due deliberation on the merits of The World Calendar as against the calendar at present in use, this Congress recognizes that the calendar is the nation's and indeed the world's standard of time, the measure of every act, and the time-table of our very lives. Being fixed, more orderly and better balanced and equalized than the present calendar, adoption of the revision offered by The World Calendar will not only adjust the calendar to the requirements of our modern world but may well be reflected in greater social and individual stability, better organization of life, and more harmonious relationships:

THEREFORE:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after January 1, 1950, The World Calendar hereinafter set out in words and figures shall be the official calendar of the United States of America and all the Territories subject to its jurisdiction.

That the President is hereby authorized and directed to take appropriate administrative action within a reasonable time prior to January 1, 1950, to facilitate the change by the Government and by the public in accordance with this Act.

That the President is authorized and requested to urge at the earliest possible date upon the governments of the nations of the world at appropriate conferences that may be held and/or sessions of the United Nations and/or other international bodies, that The World Calendar be adopted, effective January 1, 1950.

The World Calendar plan is as follows:

FIRST QUARTER																				
JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				1	2	3	4						1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
SECOND QUARTER																				
APRIL							MAY							JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				1	2	3	4						1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
																				* * W
THIRD QUARTER																				
JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				1	2	3	4						1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
FOURTH QUARTER																				
OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				1	2	3	4						1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
																				* * W
* The Year-End World Holiday, W or 31 December (365th day), follows 30 December every year. ** The Leap-Year World Holiday, W or 31 June (an extra day), follows 30 June in leap years.																				

The four hundred centurial leap-year rule of the Gregorian Reform is retained.

SPEECH IN CONGRESS UPON INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION

by the Honorable Karl E. Mundt

Congressman Karl Mundt, Republican, of South Dakota, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, made the following speech when introducing the Bill. It is reprinted from the Congressional Record of 15 July, 1946, pages 9174 and 9175.

MR. SPEAKER, many of the subjects which come before the Congress have immediate and long-range objectives of importance. None is concerned with a more enduring subject than time and the calendar.

It would be an impropriety and misfortune were anything so basic and universal to be permitted to acquire a partisan complexion. Time, and the calendar as a standard of time, are the property of all and belong to every person. No party, no race, no religion, and no organization can claim a vested right or ask preferential treatment at the expense of the majority. In our democratic nation the greater good for the greater number must prevail.

Hence, my colleague of the Democratic Party, and I of the Republican Party, have today joined in the introduction of a bill to authorize the establishment of a world calendar. The preamble is explanatory. We commend it to your attention.

Let me undertake to summarize briefly some of the practical considerations as related to various aspects of the life of this Nation. While time in many senses abstract, infinite, and eternal, our lives and their relation to time are concrete, limited, and of immediate importance. The calendar is our human time-table, and nothing is of more importance than time in the big and little things of life. It was Benjamin Franklin who said: "Do not waste time because that is the stuff from which life is made."

At the risk of oversimplification, but in the interest of brevity and clarity, may I contrast the defects of the present calendar with the benefits to be derived from adoption of The World Calendar.

DEFECT AS TO INDUSTRY

Contracts, reports, compilations of statistics, surveys, and plans for industrial programs, as well as dividends, bond interest, tax payments, and pay rolls are difficult to coordinate, to integrate and nearly impossible to compare precisely.

BENEFIT AS TO INDUSTRY

All departments operate on units of time that are unchanging and comparative, with resultant simplification, accuracy, and coordination. Pay rolls and operating schedules are stabilized. Different time-units come together at the end of each quarter and by eliminating complex and variable adjustments enable efficient coordination.

DEFECT AS TO LABOR

Those paid by the month work more days some months than others, and those paid on a daily basis are compelled to anticipate interruption of income because of shifting holidays. Funds for food, fuel, rent, clothing, and other expenses must be stretched in months with fewer working days. Periods of interrupted employment result in losses which may be seriously aggravated by calendar variations.

BENEFIT AS TO LABOR

Pay envelopes will be considerably stabilized because each month has 26 weekdays. Fixed holidays will facilitate planning. Labor unions will be helped in comparing time units of days, weeks, months, and quarter-years, and in all statistical studies. Plans and budgets will not require adjustment to a variable calendar. The Labor Conference of the American States, held in Chile in 1936, recommended approval of The World Calendar. The International Labor Organization at Geneva urged revision of the present calendar.

DEFECT AS TO TRANSPORTATION

Time-tables must be changed every year. Schedules for passengers and freight, labor, and other operational factors must be planned anew each year without a truly comparable basis.

BENEFIT AS TO TRANSPORTATION

With a stable calendar and fixed holidays, tables of preceding years will enable time-tables and operating plans and schedules to be established and maintained with minor adjustments.

EFFECT AS TO COMMUNICATIONS

The press is inherently concerned with time. Radio must operate on split seconds, and programs must be built with holidays in mind. Advertisers are no less holiday and seasonal minded. Calendar instability seriously affects all and poses recurrent problems. Permanent solutions are practically impossible.

BENEFIT AS TO COMMUNICATIONS

Radio has already adopted the quarter-year of exactly 13 weeks in a 2-month calendar as the basis for its contracts, reports, and calculations. So has the motion-picture industry. The newspaper and advertising fraternity have gone on record as stating adoption of The World Calendar would be advantageous. Telegraph and telephone companies would be helped by simplified, uniform, truly World Calendar.

EFFECT AS TO FINANCE

On a customary 90-day loan the borrower pays 3 months' or three-twelfths of a year's interest, predicated on a year's interest based on a 360-day year. However, if a note is made for 3 months, the interest is figured for the exact number of days in that period and the borrower pays interest for 1 or 2 days more. Property taxes, usually payable semiannually, are unequal. Quarterly payments for insurance, notes, dividends, and annual income tax due dates, fall on different days of the week.

BENEFIT AS TO FINANCE

With equal quarters of 91 days each, the quarter is actually one-fourth of a per annum rate in the 364-day year. The ninety-first day of every quarter is caused by the first month having 5 Sundays—non-working days. Payment dates are more easily remembered and provision made therefor if they fall on the same day as well as date. The four fifteenths falling on Fridays, the last day of the business week, is less disrupting. Property taxes are equalized. Time-units, being divisible into equal thirds as well as quarters and halves, are compatible with our monetary system based on 10.

EFFECT AS TO LAW

Cumbersome legal phrases such as "the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November" for election day brings it on any date from November 2 to 8. Unequal half and quarter-years are also disadvantages which present legal difficulties and complications. Uncertainty vitiates many contracts and requires construction of much legislation.

BENEFIT AS TO LAW

The first Tuesday after the first Monday in November for election day brings it regularly on November 7. Whenever a specific period of days is prescribed, within which legal action may be taken, the exact day and date are readily known and may be stipulated. The administration and practice of law and the work of legislators will be simplified by calendar certainty and clarity.

DEFECT AS TO EDUCATION

Much time is consumed every year by the faculties of schools or colleges in arranging the scholastic, athletic, and social programs. Semesters are variable as to day and date, and conflicting events often occur because of the annual shifting of the calendar.

BENEFIT AS TO EDUCATION

Study schedules, annual programs, vacations, and athletic events can be arranged on a permanent basis. Semesters are stable as to day and date and valuable time will thus be gained for other activities.

DEFECT AS TO MERCHANDISING

Quarterly periods are unequal because they always contain a varying number of days. Months constantly change as to four or five Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, and the like. This plays havoc with dependable records and sales volume.

BENEFIT AS TO MERCHANDISING

The equal quarterly period contains exactly 91 days, or 13 weeks, or 3 months, or approximately 1 season. Months have their allotted four or five Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, in an unchanging pattern. This makes records more accurate and gives a clearer comparison of volume of sales.

DEFECT AS TO GOVERNMENT

Because the year always begins on a different day of the week, records are complicated, particularly when a given date falls on a Sunday and loss is incurred by postponement of collection or payment to a Monday. Comparative statistics must introduce adjustments for calendar variations and being as variable as the calendar make many comparisons unreliable and useless. Personnel problems are complicated both by salary and wage differences, a result of variances of time units, and by questions of days off with pay, as a concomitant of fluctuating holidays. Under the present

calendar no government can set both the day and date a holiday is to be observed.

BENEFIT AS TO GOVERNMENT

The fiscal year always begins on the same day and date. Records of customs receipts, taxes, internal-revenue collections and interest on Government bonds are easily computed because of the regular equal-quarter arrangement. Being based on the same time factors, comparative statistics are identical from year to year, and are simpler and more accurate. Administration is facilitated by fixed holidays which call for less exercise of discretion as to days off for personnel. Under The World Calendar every government will be able to fix the day as well as the date of any holiday within its jurisdiction.

DEFECT AS TO RELIGION

The continuous wandering of feast, fast, and holy days as to their day or date results in uncertainty as to observance and militates against planning for them. While such holidays are exclusively the prerogative of ecclesiastical authorities, at the present time no religion can set them as to day as well as date and must first await calendar stabilization.

BENEFIT AS TO RELIGION

Fixed feast, fast and holy days will facilitate planning for them, prevent forgetting them, and conduce to social stability and individual tranquillity. Many of the religious organizations of the world have already approved The World Calendar and indicated that upon its adoption they will stabilize their movable holidays.

DEFECT AS TO THE HOME

The confusing calendar now in use has its ill effects on the home and family. Its budget and plan for vacations, holidays, and anniversaries are complicated.

BENEFIT AS TO THE HOME

Better and easier planning and budgeting for the home, social welfare, school, civil and church activities are made possible by the perpetual World Calendar.

DEFECT AS TO WORLD RELATIONS

The use of different calendars by some of the peoples of the world, and the use by many nations of the world of a calendar which is constantly

changing has not helped to produce stability, a common basis in dealing, and mutual understanding and agreement.

BENEFIT AS TO WORLD RELATIONS

Adoption of The World Calendar by this Nation and all peoples would enable humanity to compute its relationship to time in the same way, and to measure its practical needs and its dreams for the future on one basis. This would improve world relations.

These comparisons of defects of the present calendar and benefits from The World Calendar could be applied to innumerable aspects of contemporary life. They could readily be expanded in detail.

Start with your own life, your own work, your own business, or your own profession. Ask whether a benefit would not result from adoption of The World Calendar. It will make an interesting study. I leave the decision to you.

At the end of each year we discard that year's calendar. We start the new year with a new calendar. In this sense we annually adopt a calendar which differs from the preceding year. Were the people of this country to change to The World Calendar on Sunday, January 1, 1950, they might generally do so unaware that the new calendar differs from the present calendar. It will appear almost identical. The transition would be hardly perceptible, though tremendously important.

The proposal contained in the legislation introduced today is to provide the authority for adoption by the United States of a calendar on the 1st of January, 1950, which will ever thereafter be perpetual, and to authorize our appropriate officials to urge its adoption by the United Nations as a World Calendar.

Mr. Speaker, from a study of the proposed World Calendar it will be observed that the last day of December of each year is set aside as a world holiday to provide the three hundred and sixty-fifth day in a calendar which is otherwise adjusted so that the first month of each quarter has 31 days and all the rest have 30 days, making each quarter of the year a compact, unchanging unit of 91 days.

A WORLD HOLIDAY EACH YEAR DEDICATED TO PEACE

It is my suggestion, Mr. Speaker, that this annual World Holiday which occurs the last day of each year be set aside and sanctified around the world as Universal Peace Day. I recommend that every country in the world make that day a day of prayer and of planning for peace; that it be commemorated in every city and village of the world by sermons and programs

dedicated to the preservation of world peace. At the end of each year on this Universal Peace Day, let all the people of the world lay down their tools and close their shops and offices for the universal purpose of conducting simultaneous programs around the world to assure themselves and their neighbors that permanent peace is possible and to promote the habits of thought and the codes of national and international conduct which lead to enduring peace.

DECEMBER 31 EACH YEAR TO BE UNIVERSAL PEACE DAY

Mr. Speaker, on April 9, 1945, I introduced House Resolution 215 for the purpose of bringing about the establishment of an International Educational and Cultural Organization to help promote the methods and mechanics of peace. Out of that resolution, which was given approval by both Houses of Congress, has developed the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, now generally referred to as UNESCO. In the preamble to the constitution of UNESCO are found these significant words:

Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed.

Mr. Speaker, the Universal Peace Day which is proposed for the last calendar day of each year would find the combined forces of UNESCO in every land setting up study programs and patriotic meetings dedicated to international good will. Publicity programs would be conducted in every land to stress the futility of war and the value of peace. Ministers of the Gospel of every creed and faith would conduct religious ceremonies dedicated to peace. For the first time in human history a day would be set aside wherein all the people of this universe would simultaneously and sincerely be dedicating their thoughts, their efforts, and their prayers to the outlawry of war and the preservation of peace.

Universal Peace Day could do much and go far toward constructing the defenses of peace in the minds and hearts of all mankind. I realize, of course, the current Congress cannot and will not adopt the legislation I have today introduced. Time is far too short for that. My purpose in introducing it is fundamentally to provide time for its study and discussion between now and the next Congress. Let Americans generally explore its advantages. If there are disadvantages or undesirable features about the proposal, let them be reported. Then at some future time public Congressional hearings can be held to determine from the evidence what course to follow. If the disadvantages are few or nonexistent, perhaps the next Congress will then take steps to approve this move toward a world calendar and to the establishment of a day of universal thanksgiving and dedicated effort in the cause of permanent peace.

PROPOSAL FOR UNIVERSAL PEACE DAY

By the Honorable Karl E. Mundt

On Monday, 15 July, 1946, Congressman Karl Mundt had published in the Congressional Record (pages A4380 and A4381) a reprint of a two-column editorial which had been published in the New York News and the Washington Times-Herald on Sunday, 7 July, 1946, and himself proposed that the World Holiday under The World Calendar be designated Universal Peace Day.

MR. SPEAKER, this afternoon I introduced a bill in Congress to provide for the establishment of a World Calendar. My discussion in explanation of this proposal will be found near the end of the recorded floor debates in the House section of today's *Congressional Record*.

Under leave granted me by the House, I am inserting herewith a recent editorial from the *Washington Times-Herald* which discusses the proposed calendar incorporated in the legislation I have today introduced. I commend it to your attention.

If this World Calendar is eventually adopted, I propose that the final day of each year—the three hundred and sixty-fifth day—be set aside as a world holiday to be known as Universal Peace Day and dedicated in every country of the world to the important task of building in the hearts and minds and souls of all mankind the precepts of thought and the habits of action which will lead to permanent peace and universal equity.

The editorial follows:

NEEDED: A SCIENTIFIC CALENDAR

We present in this space today, as worth anybody's careful examination, a picture of a truly scientific calendar.

The Gregorian calendar, by which most of the world goes, is only partially scientific. It is really an improved Julian calendar. The Julian calendar was worked out by Roman scientists in the time of Julius Caesar (100-44 B. C.), and the Gregorian improvement on the Julian was sponsored by Pope Gregory XIII (1572-85).*

* EDITOR'S NOTE: Born 1502.

Insofar as the Gregorian calendar tries to follow the monthly progressions of the moon and the yearly cycle of the earth around the sun, it is a scientific calendar.

But it is all messed up with months varying from 28 to 31 days in length, leap-year complications and month dates whose weekday names change from year to year.

The Gregorian's basic handicap is the fact that the figure 365—the number of days in a normal year—is not evenly divisible.

It is proposed by The World Calendar Association that the United States lead the way in adopting The World Calendar.

As you can readily see, this calendar would involve no queer or radical departures from the Gregorian. The months would keep their present names; so would the days; weeks would still be seven days long; there would be leap years, so that the gals would lose no traditional rights in the matter of proposing to the guys.

The calendar year, however, would be limited to 364 days, instead of 365 or 366. This limitation would permit the splitting of the year into four quarters, each containing the same number of days—91. The first month of each quarter would have 31 days, the other two 30 each.

In ordinary years, the extra day—called the Year-End World Holiday, the XYZ-day, or anything else the majority of people might want to call it—would come between December 30 and January 1. In leap years, there would be two of these extra-day holidays, one at year's end and one at the end of June.

With this calendar, the year would always begin on a Sunday, and each day of the week would come on the same date of the month every year. Christmas, for instance, would always fall on a Monday, July 4 on a Wednesday, St. Patrick's Day on a Sunday, Memorial Day on a Thursday, and so on.

The advantages of this systemized calendar over the present mixed-up one seem pretty obvious to us. They are much the same as the advantages we would enjoy if we would adopt the simple and scientific metric system.

Employers, wage earners, salaried employees, banks, and insurance companies would benefit especially from having quarter-years of exactly equal lengths and months varying only from 30 to 31 days.

A further twist, and for our money a most pleasant one, is suggested by the backers of this revised calendar. It has to do with holidays and the idea is to celebrate each holiday on the Monday nearest its actual date. . . .

The World Calendar looks good to us; legislation aimed at United States adoption of it is in the works; here's luck to said legislation.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

*Verbatim from the Congressional Directory***CONGRESSMAN KARL E. MUNDT**

KARL E. MUNDT, Republican, of Madison, S. Dak.; born in Humboldt, S. Dak., June 3, 1900, the only son of F. J. and Rose E. Mundt, pioneer hardware merchants of that community; educated in the public schools of Humboldt, Pierre, and Madison, in South Dakota; A.B. from Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., 1923; A.M. from Columbia University, New York City, 1927; successively a school teacher and school superintendent in Bryant, S. Dak.; college speech and social science teacher in Eastern State Normal School, Madison, S. Dak.; farm operator and real estate and insurance business; appointed to South Dakota Game and Fish Commission (bipartisan) in 1931 for a six-year term; one-time national vice president Izaak Walton League; member of Delta Sigma Rho, Pi Kappa Delta, and Tau Kappa Alpha (honorary societies); cofounder, and holder of membership certificate No. 1, of National Forensic League, of which he is now national president; editor of the *Rostrum*; associate editor, the *Speaker*; former editorial writer, *Outdoor America*, author of articles in *Successful Farming*, *The Christian Advocate*, *The Country Gentleman*, *Nations Schools*, *Fairplay* (London), and others; past governor, Minnesota-Dakotas District of Kiwanis International; member National Press Club and the University Club, Washington, D. C.; married in 1924; elected to the Seventy-sixth Congress by a vote of 111,693 to 95,315 for his Democratic opponent; reelected to the Seventy-seventh Congress by a vote of 134,923 to 91,874 for his Democratic opponent; reelected to Seventy-eighth Congress with 60.5 per cent of all votes cast; reelected to the Seventy-ninth Congress with 63.9 per cent of all votes cast.

CONGRESSMAN JOHN KEE

JOHN KEE, Democrat, of Bluefield, W. Va., was born at Glenville, Gilmer County, W. Va., August 22, 1874, the son of Jasper N. and Louisa Campbell Kee; educated at Glenville State Normal School and at the law school of the West Virginia University; lawyer; assistant counsel of the Virginian Railway 1902-10; in professional practice at Bluefield, 1910-16; special legal work in Mexico, 1916-18; engaged since in practice of profession in Bluefield; member of the State Senate, 1923-27; married; one son, James Kee, and one daughter, Frances Kee; nominated for Congress on the Democratic ticket in May, 1932, and elected to the Seventy-third Congress at the ensuing general election; renominated and reelected to each succeeding Congress, including the Seventy-ninth; member of the Christ Episcopal Church, Bluefield; honorary member, Veterans of Foreign Wars; member of Knights of Pythias; Phi Sigma Kappa college fraternity and life member Moose and Elks; member the Kiwanis Club; member of Committee on Foreign Affairs.

AN ADDRESS IN CONGRESS SUPPORTING UNITED STATES ACTION

by the Honorable John Kee

The ranking member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, Congressman John Kee, Democrat, of West Virginia, spoke in support of the legislation proposed in House Resolution 7041. His remarks are reprinted from the Congressional Record of 16 July, 1946, pages 9284, 9285 and 9286.

MR. SPEAKER, on Monday, July 15, there was introduced in this body by the distinguished Member from the State of South Dakota, the Honorable Karl E. Mundt, a bill of far-reaching importance. Through the enactment of H. R. 7041, the measure to which I refer, the Congress of the United States would adopt, as of January 1, 1950, a new calendar as the time-table of the Nation. It is not only hoped but expected that all other nations throughout the world, when this change is effected by this Government, will soon follow our example and abandon the old order for the new.

The calendar proposed to be adopted under the provisions of the bill is known as The World Calendar. It has been endorsed by learned men and women the world over and by many groups and organizations. Active in support of the new calendar is the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association, Inc., which recently adopted a resolution favoring the proposed change to The World Calendar. The resolution so briefly and so clearly presents the case of the proponents of the new calendar that, with the consent of the House, I include it herewith as follows:

RESOLUTION

ADOPTED BY

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING EXECUTIVES ASSOCIATION, INC.

EDGEWATER BEACH HOTEL, CHICAGO

JANUARY 16, 1946

Whereas the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association, Inc., having given serious consideration and study to the proposal that the present calendar (known as the Gregorian calendar) should be revised and simplified more adequately to fit the

needs of the world, and having reached the conclusion that The World Calendar proposed by The World Calendar Association, of New York City, provides the desired changes:

Whereas the present calendar is undesirable because:

1. It changes every year.
2. Each year begins and ends on a different day of the week.
3. Quarters begin and end on different days of the week and are of unequal length, i. e., 90, 91, 92, 92 days.
4. Months are of unequal length, varying from 24 to 27 weekdays.
5. Days and dates never agree from year to year, causing holidays, anniversaries, birthdays, etc., to wander ceaselessly.
6. The calendar's irregularities preclude comparison of monthly, quarterly, half-yearly and annual periods, and necessitate annual changes in plans, schedules, and operations, and holidays are erratic.
7. Unbalanced in structure, unstable in form, and irregular in arrangement, the present calendar is obsolete.

Whereas the perpetual World Calendar is desirable because:

1. It is the same every year in perpetuity.
2. Each year begins Sunday, January 1. Business activities begin with Monday, January 2. The year ends on an extra day, the Year-End World Holiday.
3. Quarters are equal in length and correspond approximately to the seasons, each quarter begins on Sunday, ends on Saturday, and contains 3 months—13 weeks—91 days.
4. Every month has 26 weekdays, plus Sundays.
5. Holidays, anniversaries, birthdays, etc., always fall on the same day and date every year.
6. This revised calendar facilitates accurate comparative statistics and tables, computations of interest, budgets, pay rolls, costs, and the like; it simplifies operating schedules, and time-tables, and is a great convenience in the observance of holidays.
7. Balanced in structure, stable in form, and regular in arrangement, The World Calendar is a modern calendar to meet modern needs.

Now, therefore, it is

Resolved, That The World Calendar be adopted by the United States of America.

A copy of this resolution shall be sent to The World Calendar Association, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

A copy of this resolution shall be transmitted to the members of the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association, Inc., to the American Newspaper Publishers Association and other NAEA affiliated associations, and the American Standards Association.

A copy of this resolution shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to members of the Cabinet, and to Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate in the Congress at Washington, D. C., with the request that they take appropriate and necessary steps for the adoption of The World Calendar by the United States of America, and further that they instruct the representatives of the United States to present it to the United Nations for adoption by the member states thereof.

The undersigned President and Secretary of the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association, Inc., do hereby certify that the above resolution of endorsement was duly adopted at a regular meeting held on the 16th day of January 1946 in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois.

ROBERT K. DREW,
President.
IRVING C. BUNTMAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution of the NAEA, exhibited herewith, is within itself ample proof of the opening statement in its preamble that the Asso-

iation has "given serious consideration and study to the proposal that the present calendar—known as the Gregorian calendar—should be revised and simplified to fit the needs of the world." I feel personally indebted to the association for information on the subject which could have been garnered only through extensive research. It requires widespread dissemination of information upon any issue to induce thought and discussion, and the man who passes information on to others renders a public service.

We are today witnessing the dawn of a new era. Men and women throughout the world are reexamining their institutions and their way of life. One of the oldest devices of society is its time-table of the years, seasons, months, weeks, and days: the calendar. On the face of it the calendar is simple. Among the things a child early learns is to read and use the calendar, and by this means to know the days of the week, the months and the year, and also identify holidays. This is as it should be. Were the calendar not readily understood by the least tutored as well as the most crude it would not serve its purpose.

The simplicity of the calendar is deceptive. Probably nothing which has been produced by man represents such advanced knowledge. In order fully to understand it one must engage in abstruse astronomical research involving the furthest reaches of mathematics, and this knowledge must be translated into terms of our social organization and the most elemental needs of human beings.

Archeologists and historians agree that the first evidence of man's intelligence includes devices to measure and record time.

Gilbert Chesterton once said that it is far more important for a landlady to know the philosophy of her boarder than to know how much money he has or his income. He pointed out that if the man's philosophy were right he would be honest and not undertake obligations beyond those he could meet, and that in the long run this would be more important to her than was such a changing circumstance as his financial condition.

One of the ways by which you can judge a person is his philosophy in regard to time. It may seem an unusual index to character and personality, but surely there is nothing more basic than a man's own view of this essence of his actions. Philosophically speaking, it may profoundly affect his ethics if he regards his period of existence as eternal and infinite, or whether he regards it as limited to a mortal span. His sense of values will be determined very largely by whether he feels that the living moment contains within itself something rare and precious, and the very stuff of life itself, or whether he feels that yesterday and tomorrow are more important than today and that the present is meaningless.

There are persons who are so keenly aware of time that they drive themselves. Other persons treat the minutes as though they were stacked up fabulously as an illimitable treasure from which they may draw eternally and are indifferent about their passing.

The sense of time is important in other senses.

For instance, the timing of legislation, or introducing a new product on the market, or attempting a new service, or introducing a new style, is of great importance. Bad timing has caused many good things to fail. Many inventions, books and plays, and many new social ideas have been either in advance of the times or behind the times. In all, time-consciousness has always been an important element.

We do not possess time so much as we are possessed by it. Time is obviously beyond human control. We can only regulate our lives in relation to this gift from the Creator. But the ways in which man records time are his own creations, and they are an evolutionary development.

Prehistoric man, cutting notches on wood to record the passing days, has been supplanted by modern man who uses the watch, the clock, and the chronometer, and who is not even satisfied with these imperfect mechanical contrivances, with the result that each day through the observatories he checks his estimate of the true time and makes a corresponding correction. No one would have the temerity to suggest we should return to the sundial and the hourglass.

The calendar is man's attempt to project the future and provide himself with a pattern of the year, the seasons, the months, the weeks, and the holidays, as well as individual days. The year is based upon the time it requires for the earth to complete its journey around the sun. Our calendar says that this is 365 days, but in actual fact it is 365.242216 days, or, in other words, slightly less than one-quarter of a day a year. This is not a negligible factor, because, if adjustment for it is not made periodically, the passing centuries bring the first of the year to midsummer.

In the days when mankind believed that the earth was flat—relatively not so long ago—and lacked the facilities of large observatories and present-day scientific knowledge, it is not strange that man did not believe the earth travels around the sun and that, in searching the skies for a natural phenomenon regularly recurrent, they should look to the moon, which waxes and wanes in periods approximating the month.

The Egyptians devised a calendar, in 4236 B. C., which was based upon the sun, although without an adequate conception of the solar system and of the earth's transit around the sun, as a result of a recognition of the sun's recurrent effect upon the seasons and the crops of the earth.

Using this solar seasonal Egyptian calendar as his pattern, Julius Caesar, in 45 B. C., revised the lunar calendar then in use in the Roman Empire. His calendar, called the Julian, was followed by the Augustan calendar in 8 B. C., the Constantinian in A. D. 321, which introduced the week into the western calendar, and the present calendar, known as the Gregorian in A. D. 1582. Not all the world accepted the Gregorian calendar at the same time. England waited until 1752, China 1912, Japan 1873, the Soviet Union 1918, and Turkey 1927. By dropping 10 days in 1582, establishing the spring equinox as of March 21, retaining the leap year every 4 years but omitting this day in centurial years not divisible on a 400-year formula, the Gregorian calendar gave to man a reasonably precise time schedule. However, the irregular lengths of the months and the characteristic shifting of the days and dates remained unchanged.

Our present calendar divides the year into 12 months and these months bear a fairly approximate relation to the phases of the moon. A month averages 29.530588 days, or, putting it another way, 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, and 2.8 seconds. The present periods of time allotted to the months are thus mere approximations from the viewpoint of abstract time, albeit of adequate utility.

Reducing these highly complex physical phenomena and immutable laws of nature to a simple, uniform, practical, and reasonably exact standard of time is a very difficult undertaking.

Modern methods of production and distribution, systems of accounting and budgeting, habits of work, study, play, and worship require revision of the calendar to make our time-table more convenient and useful.

First of the requirements is that it be perpetual, or, in other words, that every year be the same. Another is that the quarter-years and the half-years be equal to one another and thus balanced, interchangeable, and correlated time-periods. Still another is that holidays be fixed as to day and date, and cease to wander ceaselessly throughout the weeks from year to year.

To accomplish this readjustment involves and presents extraordinarily complex factors—historical, scientific, and practical. Suffice it to say that, of the hundreds of plans proposed during the last century or two, the one plan which was originated by the Italian priest, Abbot Mastrofini, published in 1834 and refined and developed largely through The World Calendar Association, has won nearly universal approval as the best, all conditions considered. Mastrofini's idea was a 364-day year with the three hundred and sixty-fifth day every year and the occasional three hundred and sixty-sixth day in leap years treated as extra days. He made no other

changes. By the method of the one or two extra days, the Abbot succeeded in stabilizing the calendar and retained the length of the year as provided by Pope Gregory. This prophet, like prophets of old, cried in the wilderness, unheeded and unrecognized by his own and other peoples.

Fourteen years later Auguste Comte published his Positivist Calendar, wherein he devised a 13-month plan with every month having four weeks or 28 days. He incorporated Abbot Mastrofini's idea of the extra day. Auguste Comte's plan was so cluttered with unfamiliar names and unnecessarily drastic changes that it defeated its own objective.

In 1887 the eminent astronomer, Camille Flammarion, President of the French Astronomical Society, offered two prizes for calendar revision, the two prizes going to two different types of a 12-month calendar. He was also ahead of his time; nothing more was done about it.

The International Chamber of Commerce at their biennial meetings in 1910, 1912, and 1914 recommended calendar reform without mentioning any particular plan. In 1914 the Chamber requested the Swiss Government to undertake a study of the matter in preparation for a decision to be reached in 1916. Unfortunately, World War I interfered.

With the League of Nations established in 1921, the International Chamber of Commerce renewed its efforts and requested the League to form a committee for the study of calendar reform. The League accepted the assignment and, in 1923, calendar reform was placed in the Communications and Transit Section.

In 1928 and again in 1929 the Honorable Stephen G. Porter of Pennsylvania introduced bills in the House of Representatives requesting the President of the United States to propose the calling of an international conference to consider and provide for the simplification of the calendar, or to accept, on behalf of the United States, an invitation to participate in such a conference. These two bills were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. At a hearing before Congress, in 1928, the proposed 13-month calendar plan was offered but no action was taken. No 12-month calendar was mentioned at those hearings.

An International Conference on Calendar Reform under the auspices of the League was held at Geneva, October 1931, and out of more than 500 plans considered by the Preparatory Committee in June, three were selected and submitted to the International Conference. Two plans survived the Conference and were resubmitted to the various governments for further study and consideration. They were the 13-month calendar with months of 4 weeks and 28 days—the earlier Comte plan simplified by Moses B. Cotsworth who had eliminated the superfluous names—and a revised 12-month calendar of equal quarters, now known as The World

Calendar. Both plans incorporated the basic idea of Abbot Mastrofini for a 364-day year plus the one or two extra stabilizing days.

In 1937 the Council of the League of Nations presented to the Member and Non-Member states a draft resolution on The World Calendar that the Chilean Government had submitted to the League for the purpose of obtaining approval and adoption. As a result 14 nations endorsed The World Calendar and since that time it has continued to gain popular national and international support.

With the progressive deterioration of international relations, the outbreak of war, the final liquidation of the League of Nations, and the transfer of its material assets to the United Nations, we must now look to that international agency for the international fruition of the long labors of more than 100 years.

Today, out of the convulsions of war, the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, and many other new international organizations, have been created. Today, for the first time in the history of this Republic, the United States is a member of all of these world-wide agencies. Today, the United States occupies a position of unprecedented power and prestige. Today, the hopes and prayers of mankind search as never before for means to improve the world and to better the lot of man. Today, the spirit of change is abroad in the world. A world that has witnessed unparalleled destruction has no fear of scrapping obsolete methods, including standards of time, and seeking to replace them with a new and improved calendar.

Our own Nation has a special responsibility, and this Government is charged with a trust for mankind. We are pre-eminent in mass production. Largely as a result thereof our people have attained standards of living such as no other has ever known. This would have been impossible had it not been for our insistence upon progressively improved standards. These are fundamental factors in American life. The eyes of the world are focused upon this Nation and we shall be remiss in our trust to ourselves and to other peoples if we do not exert our full influence nationally and internationally on behalf of the adoption of The World Calendar.

Several months ago Commodore J. F. Hellweg requested The World Calendar Association to prepare a summary of its activities and of The World Calendar. May I call to your attention that the Commodore recently was retired, but for 15 years he has been the Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory here in Washington. Such a distinguished authority as Professor Harlow Shapley, of Harvard, has stated that under the Commodore's administration the Observatory has been recognized as the final authority in the United States on questions of time, at least as

to the precise hour, minute, and second. Commodore Hellweg is a member of the advisory committee of The World Calendar Association.

The history, studies, surveys, publications, and other records of the 15 years of activity of The World Calendar Association are extensive, as is the story of the development of this improvement on our outdated and outmoded calendar. The *World Almanac* of 1946 is fully warranted in describing this admirable organization as "the world center of calendar authority." Thirty-two bodies in foreign nations are affiliated with it.

In our study, discussion, and deliberations, this record will be very useful. It may likewise be helpful to other Government agencies, to the governments of other nations, and to those international bodies set up by the nations of the world.

It is the consensus of expert opinion that January 1, 1950, is the ideal date to adopt The World Calendar. That year starts on a Sunday, as does the proposed World Calendar, and as a consequence the change, if made then, will avoid confusion. This is also a good point for future comparative statistical purposes beginning with the second half of this century. To this end enabling legislation is required within the next year or two, well in advance.

Our Government should assume a position of leadership in this improvement. The action we take here will not only be beneficial to this Nation but will be influential internationally and helpful to humanity.

Time is the property of no man. It affects all of us equally, the rich and poor, the mighty and lowly, and those of all races, colors, creeds, and nationality. The measurement of time is a problem for each of us, individually and collectively.

NEW ENDORSEMENT

ON 29 June, 1946, the Office Managers and Accountants of the Quality Bakers of America Cooperative, Inc., adopted a resolution endorsing The World Calendar. This action followed long and careful study of the deficiencies of the present calendar from an industrial viewpoint, and various ways to revise it to make it a more effective timetable for the modern world.

NATIONAL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION

A STUDY of The World Calendar has been made by the Executive Committee of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association. The Secretary of the Association wrote on 12 August, 1946, expressing the belief that "such a World Calendar would have many beneficial results in our industry."

CALENDAR SPEECH IN SENATE FOR FIRST TIME IN U. S. HISTORY

By the Honorable James E. Murray

As reported in the Congressional Record of 1 August, 1946, Senator James E. Murray, Democrat, of Montana, spoke for himself and Senator H. Alexander Smith, Republican, of New Jersey, as a preface to introducing a joint Resolution for adoption of The World Calendar. His remarks originally appeared on pages 10765, 10766 and 10767 of the Congressional Record of that date. The event was historic because never before has calendar revision, or a bill for The World Calendar, reached the floor of the Senate of the United States of America, and this is the first bipartisan bill on the calendar ever in Congress.

MR. PRESIDENT, as in legislative session, I desire to discuss for a few minutes a resolution which I am about to submit.

On Monday, July 15, of this year, there was introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Karl E. Mundt, of South Dakota, a bill of far-reaching importance. I refer to House bill 7041, the enactment of which would adopt, as of January 1, 1950, a new calendar as the time-table of the Nation. This speech was printed on pages 9174 and 9175, and some further remarks on pages A4380 and A4381 in the *Congressional Record*.

This proposed calendar is referred to as The World Calendar. It has been the subject of widespread study by learned men and women the world over, and has received the endorsement of many groups and organizations interested in the proposal. Following the introduction of that bill in the House, Representative John Kee, of West Virginia, delivered an address on the floor of the House explaining the bill and the purposes to be accomplished through its enactment. The remarks of Representative Kee will be found on page 9284 of the *Congressional Record* of July 16, 1946.

In view of the extended explanation made at that time, I shall not take the time of the Senate to explain the bill in detail. I believe the proposal is worthy of early study by this branch of the Congress, and, therefore, on behalf of myself and the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. Smith], I am submitting a resolution in the Senate in order to bring the matter to the immediate attention of the Members of this body. Of

course, this measure cannot be considered during this session. It is to be hoped, however, that during the recess the Members of the Senate will study the proposal and will be prepared to consider it during the next session of Congress.

Briefly, Mr. President, the new calendar would divide the year into four equal quarters. The revised calendar is balanced in structure, perpetual in form, and harmonious in arrangement. If Senators will read the full explanation which appears in connection with the introduction of this proposed legislation in the House of Representatives, I believe they will find the major details there.

The Newspaper Advertising Executives Association, Inc., and many other important organizations recommend the enactment of this legislation. These constitute important aggregations of business, scientific, educational, labor and fraternal organizations, and private institutions and bodies. In this connection I call attention to the fact that the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association has adopted a resolution asking for favorable action on the proposed World Calendar. I ask that its resolution may be printed at this point in the *Record*, in connection with my remarks.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the *Record*, as follows:

Whereas the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association, Inc., having given serious consideration and study to the proposal that the present calendar (known as the Gregorian calendar) should be revised and simplified more adequately to fit the needs of the world, and having reached the conclusion that The World Calendar proposed by The World Calendar Association of New York City provides the desired changes:

Whereas the present calendar is undesirable because:

1. It changes every year.
2. Each year begins and ends on a different day of the week.
3. Quarters begin and end on different days of the week and are of unequal length, i. e., 90, 91, 92, and 92 days.
4. Months are of unequal length, varying from 24 to 27 weekdays.
5. Days and dates never agree from year to year, causing holidays, anniversaries, birthdays, and so forth, to wander ceaselessly.
6. The calendar's irregularities preclude comparison of monthly, quarterly, half-yearly and annual periods, and necessitate annual changes in plans, schedules, and operations, and holidays are erratic.
7. Unbalanced in structure, unstable in form, and irregular in arrangement, the present calendar is obsolete.

Whereas the perpetual World Calendar is desirable because:

1. It is the same every year in perpetuity.
2. Each year begins Sunday, January 1. Business activities begin with Monday, January 2. The year ends on an extra day, the Year-End World Holiday.
3. Quarters are equal in length and correspond approximately to the seasons, each quarter begins on Sunday, ends on Saturday, and contains 3 months—13 weeks—91 days.
4. Every month has 26 weekdays, plus Sundays.
5. Holidays, anniversaries, birthdays, and so forth, always fall on the same day and date every year.

6. This revised calendar facilitates accurate comparative statistics and tables, computations of interest, budgets, pay rolls, costs, and the like; it simplifies operating schedules, and time-tables, and is a great convenience in the observance of holidays.

7. Balanced in structure, stable in form, and regular in arrangement, The World Calendar is a modern calendar to meet modern needs: Now, therefore, it is

Resolved, That The World Calendar be adopted by the United States of America.

A copy of this resolution shall be sent to The World Calendar Association, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

A copy of this resolution shall be transmitted to the members of the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association, Inc., to the American Newspaper Publishers Association and other NAEA affiliated associations, and the American Standards Association.

A copy of this resolution shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to members of the Cabinet, and to Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate in the Congress at Washington, D. C., with the request that they take appropriate and necessary steps for the adoption of The World Calendar by the United States of America, and further that they instruct the representatives of the United States to present it to the United Nations for adoption by the member states thereof.

The undersigned President and Secretary of the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association, Inc., do hereby certify that the above resolution of endorsement was duly adopted at a regular meeting held on the 16th day of January 1946, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois.

ROBERT K. DREW,
President.

IRVING C. BUNTMAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. President, similar resolutions have been adopted by other important organizations. They constitute a formidable aggregation of business, scientific, educational, labor, fraternal, and private institutions and bodies. Therefore, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the *Record*, as part of my remarks, a collection of comments from the press, from various organizations, and from various persons, dealing with this subject.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the *Record*, as follows:

[From The State, Columbia (S. C.), of November 21, 1945]

REFORMING THE CALENDAR

The World Calendar Association is still engaged in its campaign for the adoption of a standardized calendar. In its current quarterly *Journal of Calendar Reform* it quotes President Truman as saying it is essential for the world's greatest republic to live with the world as a whole. It remarks: "Surely in this new age of law, reason, and science there is great need for a time instrument such as The World Calendar which in arrangement exemplifies law, order, equality, and cooperation."

It is pointed out that the present calendar is always different from year to year. Each month, quarter, and year begins and ends on a different weekday. The months and quarters have varying numbers of days. Its

irregularity precludes comparison of periods and necessitates continued changes in routine matters. It is unbalanced in structure, unstable in form, and irregular in arrangement.

The proposed calendar would have four equal quarters, each with one 31-day month followed by two 30-day months. The day after December 30 would be an annual year-end World Holiday, and the day after June 30 would be a leap-year World Holiday every 4 years, dividing the year into two equal parts. The dates of the month would fall on the same weekday every year. Each quarter and each year would begin on Sunday and end on Saturday, and each month would have 26 weekdays.

The *Journal* contains articles by an engineer, a newspaper advertising executive, a hotel executive, a Kiwanis businessman, and an educator. All endorse the idea and point out how it would facilitate their various lines of endeavor. It can readily be seen that a standard calendar would materially facilitate the keeping of books and pay rolls.

[*From the Labor Union of Dayton (Ohio), September 28, 1945*]

PRACTICAL CALENDAR POSTWAR SUGGESTION

The World Calendar has been known in America since November, 1930. Miss Elisabeth Achelis, President of The World Calendar Association, and guiding spirit of The World Calendar, modestly proclaims that it is not her plan, but the combined effort of many minds.

During 1931 through 1937 she was at the League of Nations and visited many countries where calendrical committees were established. The Council of the League of Nations submitted a draft to the various governments, resulting in the approval of The World Calendar by 14 nations.

With the adoption of The World Calendar for the greater good of mankind, Americans and the world will find the changes are few, the benefits many.

Sunday will continue to be the first day of the week. Days and dates always agree, and holidays have their regular days and dates from year to year.

Among endorsers of The World Calendar are the New York State Chamber of Commerce; Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Galveston, and the Chicago Association; American Association for the Advancement of Science, and American Institute of Accountants. Commodore Hellweg, United States Navy (retired) Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, is a strong advocate, as are Dr. James Truslow Adams, Carrie Chapman Catt, Bishop William Manning, Dr. Robert Millikan, Gerard Swope, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, among others.

With conquest of distance and many other changes incident to this day and age, this practical and ideal calendar would assist flyers in the air, sailors sailing the seven seas, travelers far and near, and civilians at home in their many and varied activities.

[From Program Notes, *National Association of Manufacturers*,
New York, N. Y., December, 1945]

BRAVE NEW CALENDAR FOR THE BRAVE NEW WORLD

You'll be hearing a lot of talk about throwing away the old calendar from now on, but don't dismiss it as the routine discarding of the 1945 one. It will likely be a discussion of the virtues of a new World Calendar over the Gregorian, now in use. The World Calendar Association has in mind a streamlined year, divided into quarters, so that the first month of each quarter has 31 days, followed by 2 months of 30 days each. One popular feature of The World Calendar is the proposed World Holiday, to come yearly between the last day of December and the 1st of January. Another bonus World Holiday will fall due every fourth year, to be celebrated between June 30 and July 1.

[From *New Times and Ethiopia News*, Woodford Green,
Essex, England, May 26, 1945]

DEMOCRACY

(By *Elisabeth Achelis*)

"Democracy does not only mean a political system with which we are prone to associate it. It is not the possession of Democratic and Republican Parties, or Communist, Labor, Socialist, National, or Isolationist Parties. Democracy means any system of just and equal dealing, of non-discrimination, of like consideration and opportunity to all its component parts or members. It follows the principle of practical equality and considers impartially the rights of the different and separate factors of which the whole system is composed. It is a harmonious grouping, or a commonwealth of separate entities or units, wherein cooperation is the rule, and to which the various parts or groups willingly agree. Each group functions separately in its particular sphere of activity with complete freedom, recognizing at the same time its full responsibility. Each is keenly conscious that it belongs and is vital to the smooth operation of the whole system; it knows, too, that if it fails all fail.

"The system of democracy, whether in government, finance, business, education, social or human relations, although extolled in words, is quite

often weak in application, because there is no clear plan to follow. A blueprint is missing. Thus the real meaning, purpose, and scope of democracy is oft-times an abstract idealistic theory to the majority, and because of this it is prevented from being practiced. * * * Man yearns for a plan so that he can chart his way unfalteringly along the democratic road. * * *

"For the world to obtain such a plan for its guidepost it is obvious that the system of democracy be more clearly understood in a concrete and simple way, so that every nation and every person can understand, use, and live by it. Democracy is actually a world system, and the world, as the late Wendell Willkie has declared, is one world."

The above article is the first part of a contribution by the distinguished president of the international association advocating the reform of the Gregorian calendar.

According to the late James Henry Breasted, the first-known solar calendar began in Egypt in the year 4236 before the beginning of the Christian era.

Life in Egypt was dependent upon the annual flood of the Nile, and so at an early date it was necessary for the Egyptian to learn to expect it.

The flooding of the Nile is dependent, to a great extent, if not wholly, on the rainy season in Ethiopia.

The Egyptian astronomers learned to correlate the rising of the Nile with the heliacal rising of the dog star Sirius, that is, the appearance of the star on the eastern horizon at the time of sunrise.

As a result, the Egyptians adopted a solar calendar in which the heliacal rising of Sirius was the first day of the year.

The solar year is not exactly 365 days long, and so this calendar got further and further out of step with the seasons with the passage of time. By further study the Egyptian astronomers came to the conclusion that the solar year was $365\frac{1}{4}$ days long.

The astronomers attempted to introduce necessary reforms to bring the calendar up to date.

In a book published by the Bureau of Publications of Teachers College, Columbia University, Dr. Bhola D. Panth, says: "The authoritarian priests (of Egypt) were powerfully established and, considering the calendar as their peculiarly private preserve, resented any trespass."

The struggle between astronomers and priests went on until 238 B. C., when, by the Decree of Canopus, of King Ptolemy III, a day was added to every fourth year, thus originating our leap year. This reform did not long survive.

While advocating a reformed calendar, Elisabeth Achelis aims also at

promoting world friendship. She would have the last day of the year, the Year-End Day, or, as some wish to call it, the New Year's Eve, as a World Holiday.

She says: "The new World Holiday is a world-assembly-day to unite nations in world observance . . . It becomes a healing day for nations of the world—a day of amity, of understanding and of good will; a truly democratic day of equal recognition and consideration, of sharing and uniting in the large conclave of the brotherhood of man."

It appears to us that the close of this dire and tragic World War would be the appropriate moment to propagate this idea.

A world-wide holiday would be only a symbol of the unity of mankind, and would leave unsolved many problems as to the cause of war, but symbols or symbolic mass manifestations have their place in the progress of mankind.

[From This Month, Ogdensburg, N. Y., January, 1946]

DO WE WANT A NEW CALENDAR?

(By Mark Osborne)

Objections to the present Gregorian calendar are many and world-wide. Days and dates, from year to year, never agree. Weeks stagger crazily in and out of each month. Months are counted on the fingers and knuckles of one's hand, or by reciting a childish rhyme, in order to tell the long from the short. Quarterly periods vary between 90 and 92 days. Half-years are also unequal—from 181 to 184 days. The month of February is ridiculously and disproportionately short. Each successive new year begins on a different day of the week. All holidays change annually with silly irregularity. Nothing ever stays put.

The proposed World Calendar of 12 familiar months is a worthy successor. It equalizes quarter and half-years, and makes the calendar perpetual, every year the same.

In government and business there is a definite need for uniformity. Accountants and statisticians who must check comparisons of unequal months, quarters, and fiscal periods have long awaited and wanted a calendar reform. Important dates—for tax payments, inventories, and financial statements—that fall on a Sunday, always present a problem. Pay rolls, budgets, schedules, production—all irregular now because of an antiquated and wasteful calendar—can be stabilized.

[From the Mail Bag, Journal of Calendar Reform,
Fourth Quarter, 1946]

The World Calendar impresses me as embodying many desirable features, and as being preferable to any other modification so far proposed. From the standpoint of school schedules, court sessions, meeting dates, etc., the perpetual feature of The World Calendar would of itself make its adoption very worth-while, while the equal-quarters feature makes the calendar particularly well adapted to use in comparative statistics. Our present calendar is particularly troublesome and nonuniform in these two respects. (Lyman J. Briggs, formerly Director, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.)

You are performing an invaluable social service in promoting The World Calendar. Great reforms such as you are advocating come slowly. The World Calendar must be talked about, discussed, publicized, and advocated for a long time before it is accepted. But its world-wide adoption is inevitable if the world moves on toward civilization. Please be assured of my hearty support and appreciation of the effective as well as important work in which you are engaged. (J. P. Warbasse, President Emeritus, the Cooperative League of the U. S. A.)

It seems to me the idea has much worth, and personally I am in accord with such a program. Trivial objections should not operate to prevent adoption of The World Calendar. (R. B. Battey, General Freight Traffic Manager, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Chicago, Ill.)

The writer has been interested in The World Calendar for several years and on two occasions contributed articles about it to *Business Digest*. (R. J. Bayer, Editor, *Traffic World*, Chicago, Ill.)

This is a subject with which I am reasonably familiar and which I approve. There is every good argument in favor of the adoption of a standard regular calendar. (Ward Melville, President, Melville Shoe Corp., New York City.)

Having read in *America Clinica* the reference to The World Calendar, I decided to write you asking that you have the kindness to send me two World Calendars, one for myself and the other for my brother, who is studying commerce and is also interested. Since it interested me, I believe it will interest my companions and fellow college students. (Miguel A. Gutierrez C., Guatemala, Guatemala.)

Our life today has become so complex that simplification is urgently called for, and your proposed World Calendar would certainly be a great step in the right direction. (Dr. Albert L. Schreiner, New York City.)

It seems to me, now that the United Nations is assured, that the adop-

tion of The World Calendar only awaits the coming into operation of that organization. (William E. Moore, Alexandria, Va.)

I have continued my interest in the new calendar ever since I became aware of the marvelous work being done in that direction, because to me it is the only possibility of cementing the diversified and divided factions of the world into an organized, smoothly running peace effort. Indeed, one cannot be a member of any progressive movement without realizing the need for a new simplicity in the system of recording the parts of a year. I shall be anticipating receiving your catalog, which I find so very challenging and inspirational. (Lois Bancroft, Bennington College, Bennington, Vt.)

NOTABLES IN THE NEWS

JAMES E. MURRAY, Democrat, of Butte, Montana; education: graduated St. Jerome's College, Berlin, Canada, 1895; New York University Law School, New York, LL.B. 1900, LL. M. 1901, LL. D. 1941; admitted to Montana bar, 1901; served as county attorney of Silver Bow County, Mont., 1906-8; chairman of State advisory board, Montana, P.W.A., 1933; married Miss Viola E. Horgan, of Memphis, Tenn., June 1905; has five sons, James A., William D., Edward E., Howard A., and Charles A.; elected to United States Senate on Nov. 6, 1934, to fill out the unexpired term of the late Thomas J. Walsh; reelected Nov. 3, 1936, and again on Nov. 3, 1942, for the term ending Jan. 3, 1949; attended London Conference to organize United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; chairman of Senate Special Committee on Small Business; chairman of Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

H. ALEXANDER SMITH, Republican, of Princeton, N. J., was born in New York City, Jan. 30, 1880, son of A. Alexander Smith, M.D., and Sue Lehn Bender; attended Cutler School, New York City; was graduated from Princeton University with A. B. degree in 1901 and from Columbia University with LL.B. degree in 1904; received honorary LL.D. from Brussels (Belgium) University in 1930; admitted to New York bar in 1904; admitted to Colorado bar in 1906 and practiced law until 1917; served in United States Food Administration in Colorado and Washington during World War I, and member post-war relief organizations headed by former President Herbert Hoover; was executive secretary of the university from 1919 until 1927; lecturer, Department of Politics, Princeton University, until 1930; practice of law in New York City, associated with firm of Hines, Rearick, Dorr and Hammond; treasurer New Jersey Republican State Committee in 1934 and chairman 1941-43; member Republican Program Committee, 1938-40; member Republican National Committee 1942-43; also member Republican Post-War Advisory Council appointed by Republican National Committee which met at Mackinac Island, Mich., in September 1943; married Helen Dominick on June 21, 1902; children, Helen, Marian, and H. Alexander, Jr.; elected to the United States Senate on Nov. 7, 1944, to fill unexpired term of Senator W. Warren Barbour (deceased), ending Jan. 3, 1947.

SENATE RESOLUTION 318

79TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION

RESOLVED, That the Committee on Foreign Relations, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a thorough study and investigation of the desirability and feasibility of the adoption for use within the United States, and promoting and encouraging the use throughout the world, of a revised calendar, generally called The World Calendar, which shall be in substantially the following form:

FIRST QUARTER																				
JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				1	2	3	4						1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
SECOND QUARTER																				
APRIL							MAY							JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				1	2	3	4						1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
																				**W
THIRD QUARTER																				
JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				1	2	3	4						1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
FOURTH QUARTER																				
OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				1	2	3	4						1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
																				**W
* The Year-End World Holiday, W or 31 December (365th day), follows 30 December every year. ** The Leap-Year World Holiday, W or 31 June (an extra day), follows 30 June in leap years.																				

The World Calendar

The 400 centurial leap-year rule of the Gregorian Reform is retained.

UNITED STATES PAPERS INDICATE PUBLIC ACCEPTANCE

PRESS reaction is one of the most reliable indices to public reaction. Newspaper comment upon the introduction of legislation in the Congress of the United States for adoption of The World Calendar has been extensive and extraordinarily favorable. While clippings are still being received, it is now possible to gauge the immediate response.

Descriptive comment has ranged from describing The World Calendar as a "new, jet-propelled, supersonic, atomic world calendar" to "worth anybody's careful examination, a picture of a truly scientific calendar."

Expressed opinion and general attitude have been favorable. Nearly every story and editorial concluded with such words as "The World Calendar looks good to us; legislation aimed at U. S. adoption of it is in the works; and here's luck to said legislation." . . . "If man cannot control time he can alter his time standard, the calendar." . . . "Most people will agree that the old calendar could be improved" . . . "hoping for action next year."

Press clipping sampling has resulted in a total of 269 in as many papers throughout the nation. Of these 155 were editorials and 114 stories in news columns. This is exclusive of magazine and trade paper notices. The space aggregated 38,595 agate lines. Figured at four times the sampling, the total number of papers was approximately 1076 and the space about 154,380 agate lines.

No editorials received were critical of The World Calendar or opposed to the legislation on the merits. A few suggested delay until what they called "more urgent problems" were settled. Only one or two were critical of the legislators for introducing legislation on the subject; these did so on the ground of first settling other problems; none expressed a preference for the present calendar or were adverse to the proposed calendar. It is noteworthy that the business departments even of these papers had previously gone on record as favoring The World Calendar.

Letters to the editor likewise indicated public acceptance. Protests appeared limited to a few isolated individuals.

On the basis of results, the conclusion is inescapable that the people of the United States are distinctly favorable and opposition is negligible. This test of public opinion shows general disposition to accept The World Calendar.

A FEW PRESS NOTICES

THOSE THREE-DAY WEEK ENDS

Americans who are fortunate enough to have a five-day work week—and increasing numbers of us are so fortunate—have just completed a three-day week end. This

THE WORLD CALENDAR

FIRST QUARTER		
JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4	1 2
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	3 4 5 6 7 8 9
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	10 11 12 13 14 15 16
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	17 18 19 20 21 22 23
29 30 31	26 27 28 29 30	24 25 26 27 28 29 30
SECOND QUARTER		
APRIL	MAY	JUNE
SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4	1 2
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	3 4 5 6 7 8 9
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	10 11 12 13 14 15 16
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	17 18 19 20 21 22 23
29 30 31	26 27 28 29 30	24 25 26 27 28 29 30
THIRD QUARTER		
JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4	1 2
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	3 4 5 6 7 8 9
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	10 11 12 13 14 15 16
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	17 18 19 20 21 22 23
29 30 31	26 27 28 29 30	24 25 26 27 28 29 30
FOURTH QUARTER		
OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4	1 2
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	3 4 5 6 7 8 9
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	10 11 12 13 14 15 16
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	17 18 19 20 21 22 23
29 30 31	26 27 28 29 30	24 25 26 27 28 29 30

* The Year-End World Holiday, W or 31 December (165th day), follows 30 December every year.
 ** The Leap-Year World Holiday, W or 31 June (an extra day), follows 30 June in leap years.

The proposed World Calendar

to give up this grand institution of the three-day Labor Day week end?

All this is leading up to a discussion of the proposed World Calendar, whose portrait is printed herewith. The portrait is worth a few moments' serious attention.

This minor operation on our present Gregorian calendar is urged by the World Calendar Association, 630 5th Ave., New York 20, N. Y., and it would produce major results.

There would still be 52 weeks in the year, and seven days in each week. The months and days would keep their old familiar names—no changing of month names to things like Thermidor, Brumaire, etc., as the French revolutionists tried to do with the calendar back in the 1790s.

But by a simple squeeze play on one day each year (two days in leap years), our present calendar would be so rearranged that each day of each week would come on the same date of each month every year.

The extra day in ordinary years would come at the end of December, and be called the World Holiday, or XYZ Day, or anything else we wanted to call it. In leap year, there would be two of these extra holidays—one at the end of June, the other at the end of December.

particular week end, moreover, is the only three-day one on which we can absolutely count, year after year.

We can count on it because Labor Days, instead of falling on a fixed date of the month of September, falls on the first Monday in September, regardless of the date.

Plenty of us no doubt have hangovers and mild regrets as we grovel back to work this Tuesday morning. But would any of us like

As the diagram also shows, the year would be split by the World Calendar into four quarters of exactly equal lengths—91 days. Each quarter would begin with a 31-day month, while the other two months would be 30-day ones.

The arrangement would have innumerable advantages for persons and business concerns that need to reckon time by exact measurements—banks, wage earners, insurance companies, mortgagors and mortgagees, taxpayers and tax gatherers, and so on and so forth.

How about the three-day week ends? Well, we'd be guaranteed one more of these in ordinary years; and it would come at New Year's, when most of us certainly could use it. We could count on two more three-day week ends in leap years.

Calendar

Accuracy

But we could, if we so desired, go farther than that. It is suggested by the World Calendar people that under the new calendar we celebrate each holiday on the Monday nearest its actual date. July 4—always a Wednesday on the new calendar—could be observed Monday, July 2. Lincoln's Birthday could be celebrated Feb. 13 instead of Sunday, Feb. 12; Columbus Day, Monday Oct. 9, instead of Thursday, Oct. 12. Christmas, of course, would always come on a Monday.

That is a detail which could be attended to after the World Calendar was adopted. A bill to enable the United States to lead the way was introduced in the last Congress by Representatives John Kee (D-W. Va.) and Carl E. Mundt (R-S. D.), but didn't pass.

We hope such bills will go on being introduced until one of them some day passes both the House and the Senate and is signed by the President. Just as we need the metric system of weights and measures, so do we need the World Calendar for computing the passage of days and years, accurately and scientifically.

New York Daily News, New York
 8 September 1946

World Calendar Plan Introduced in House

From THE NEWS BUREAU

Washington, D. C., July 15.—Representatives Karl E. Mundt (R-S.D.) and John Kee (D-W.Va.) today introduced a bill calling for U. S. adoption in 1950 of a perpetual, unchanging World Calendar, which would cause all holidays to fall on the same day and date every year.

Under the terms of the Mundt-Kee bill, the year, still 365 days, would be divided into four equal quarters of three months each, the first month having 31 days, and the other two 30 days each. There would be a year-end holiday every year, giving December its present quota of 31 days, but year-end day would be fudged in between Saturday, the 30th of December, and Sunday, the first of January, allowing a three-day weekend for celebration of New Year's.

In leap years, the extra day, at present added on as Feb. 29, would go at the end of June, becoming June 31.

Like Dec. 31, this extra leap year day would have no day-of-the-week

designation. It would be followed by Sunday, July 1, preserving the repetition of the new calendar. Leap years would follow the present cycle of occurrence—once every four years in years divisible by four.

In House speeches, Mundt and Kee pointed out that the plan, devised by the World Calendar Association of New York, and championed by the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association, would simplify operations in business, labor, transportation, communications, finance, law, education, religion and government, through fixing holidays on the same date every year.

New York Daily News, New York

16 July 1946

NON-CONTROVERSIAL

It seems Congress and the Nations have found a non-controversial subject: the proposed world calendar. A bill was introduced this month in the House of Representatives for adoption of a perpetual, unchanging, fixed calendar. The changes are so innocuous that it has gained both Republican and Democratic support and the bill is a joint one, presented with a great show of harmony, by the Hon. John Kee, (D) of West Virginia (also South) and the Hon. Carl E. Mundt (R) of South Dakota (also north)!

Though it is pompously pointed out by Congressman Kee that "our government should assume a position of leadership in this improvement * * * beneficial to this nation * * * influential internationally and helpful to humanity," perhaps the most significant fact about this measure is that something has been found that unifies Congress and that has been endorsed by 14 nations: Norway, Greece, Estonia, Hungary and Spain in Europe and Brazil, Chile, Peru, Mexico, Uruguay and Panama in Latin America, Turkey and Afghanistan in the Near East and China in the Far East. The Big Four have yet to act but it is presumed even Russia will not find this matter inimical to her interests. It has also been approved by all major religious faith.

Under the World Calendar the familiar twelve months are retained but the number of days in the months are rearranged so they follow a uniform and regular pattern. They are grouped into four quarters, approximating the four seasons, and in each quarter the first month has 31 days, the second 30 and the third also has 30 days.

Each quarter-year has 91 days, or 13 weeks or three months; each quarter is balanced and equal to every other quarter; and the two halves of the year are balanced and uniform. An extra holiday, the 365th day called a World Holiday, is added; and the suggestion has been made that this be designated as United Nations Day. In leap year the 366th day is added and becomes another World Holiday.

Holidays fall on the same day and date, except movable feasts, such as Easter. The movable holidays may also fall on the same day and date each year once the calendar is stabilized, when church authorities elect to stabilize religious holidays, and national and state authorities elect to fix national and state holidays.

Leap Year is retained and so the girls will not protest. Just what it will do to birthdays is not publicized at all. Perhaps some people will celebrate two dates, others may have to calculate mathematically just what to do about it. Maybe the income tax statisticians can add a new department to their business and give jobs to budding astronomers. We do remember that a Seventh Day Adventist missionary came to the office deeply concerned about it, one day. He seemed to think it would upset God's will.

But the main point just now is that legislators can love it without worrying and with sincerity. Congressman Mundt says with fervor:

"Time and the calendar as a standard of time, are the property of all and belong to every person. No party, no race, no religion and no organization can claim a vested right or ask preferential treatment at the expense of the majority. In our democratic nation the greater good for the greater number must prevail."

WORLD CALENDAR PROPOSED

Congress started last week to do something about one of our obsolete time standards: the calendar. A bill was introduced whereby the United States would adopt The World Calendar, effective in 1950. At last there is a real possibility of having a calendar which is perpetual and unchanging stabilizes holidays and balances the quarters of the year so they are equal time units.

For over a hundred years, ever since 1834 when an Italian priest named Mastrofini devised a perpetual calendar, astronomers, mathematicians and other scientists have been at work studying, refining and testing it to meet our need as urged by commerce, industry, labor, historians, educators, lawyers and others.

From 1921 to 1937 the League of Nations considered over 500 proposed calendars. Finally the League conducted a referendum to member and non-member nations with the result that 14 nations endorsed The World Calendar, and some others endorsed it with reservations. The endorsing states included Norway, Greece, Spain, Hungary and Estonia in Europe, Chile, Peru, Brazil, Uruguay, Panama and Mexico in Latin America, Turkey and Afghanistan in the Near East, and China in the Far East.

While The World Calendar is wholly civil and secular, it is significant that these Roman Catholic, Protestant, Mohammedan, Buddhist and Confucianist nations endorsed it.

The previous calendars used by the world, apart from almost innumerable religious calendars, have been those devised by the Egyptians in 4236 B. C., the first sun seasonal calendar, by Julius Caesar, known as the Julian, instituted 45 B. C., that of the Emperor Augustus, dated 8 B. C., the Emperor Constantine's, of 321 A. D., and the revision by Pope Gregory XIII of 1582, which was not accepted by England until 1752, Japan 1873, China 1912, the Soviet 1918, Greece 1923 and Turkey 1927.

The United States has long been a pioneer and leader of the world in establishing standards for production and improving all sorts of standards. Too long has improvement of the time-table of our lives been deferred. It is to be hoped that Congress will act favorably in regard to The World Calendar.

Leonia Life, New Jersey

Glasford Gazette, Illinois

2 August 1946

2 August 1946

A NEW CALENDAR

The average person considers the calendar a fixture in human affairs and some of us find it hard to realize that, after all, it is a man-made device for the convenience of human beings.

The Gregorian calendar, in use in English-speaking countries since 1752, has some inconveniences which the World Calendar Association thinks should be eliminated by a reform calendar. The Association is driving to get a reformed calendar accepted and in effect on January 1st, 1950.

Under the calendar proposed, every third month would have thirty-one days and all other months would have thirty. This would give equal quarters of ninety-one days, or 364 days in the year. An extra day, the 365th, would be a world holiday and every four years, an additional day would be inserted as a holiday, June 31st.

Proponents point out that dates would occur on the same day of the week every year. Anniversaries, such as Washington's Birthday, would be on the same day of the week and special occasions, such as Christmas, would also have a set place in the week's days.

We are inclined to believe that the new calendar should be adopted because it represents an improvement over that now in use.

Men have had a hard time perfecting a measurement of time but, eventually, using the rising and setting of the sun, the changes in the moon and the apparent yearly revolution of the sun around the earth, formulated the system of measuring time and calendars of great variety and differences. The Gregorian Calendar has been widely used because of its improvement over other systems but this does not mean that it cannot be improved or that a new calendar would not add to the convenience of peoples.

Other points in connection with the proposed calendar: Each quarter begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday, contains three months, thirteen weeks, ninety-one days. Each month has twenty-six week days—plus Sundays. Each year begins on Sunday, and the business year begins on Monday.

By comparison, the present calendar, has quarters which begin and end on different days of the week, months that begin and end on different week-days, months with a varying number of week-days and quarter of unequal length.

Kernersville News, North Carolina

29 August 1946

DO WE NEED A NEW CALENDAR?

The calendar is a man-made device for reckoning time. The present Gregorian calendar has been used by the English speaking countries since 1752. It has some inconveniences that the World Calendar Association proposes to eliminate if their reformed calendar is accepted and put into effect January 1, 1950.

Under the new calendar that is proposed, every third month would have thirty-one days and all other months would have thirty. This would give equal quarters of ninety-one days, or 364 days in the year. An extra day, the 365th would be a world holiday and every four years would be inserted as June 31.

Important dates such as Washington's birthday, Christmas, etc., would occur on the same day of the week every year. Each quarter would begin on Sunday and end on Saturday, contain three months, thirteen weeks, ninety-one days—plus Sundays. Each year would begin on Sunday and the business year on Monday.

By comparison, the present calendar has quarters which begin and end on different days of the week, months that begin and end on different week days, months with varying number of week-days and quarters of unequal length.

There have been many systems of measuring time and calendars of great variety and differences. The Gregorian calendar has been widely used because of its improvement over other systems but this does not mean that it cannot be improved or that a new calendar would not add to the convenience of peoples.

To the business world the new calendar would be a help with so many government forms, deductions, etc. to be filed quarterly. And the change would not be as radical as the one proposed several years ago that would divide the year into thirteen months of 28 days each.

Canton Tribune, Georgia

23 August 1946

New Calendar Plan

Congressman Mundt of South Dakota has introduced a bill calling upon the United States to adopt the "World Calendar."

The early Gregorian Calendar was adopted in 1582 and fixed 365 days to the year and provided for an extra day called "leap year."

According to Congressman Mundt, it is time to get the calendar running straight. He furnishes the careful, scientific World Calendar for which the World Calendar Association has been laboring with magnificent success for 30 years, or more. It balances and is perpetual in form and harmonious in arrangement.

Princeton Times, Kentucky

1 August 1946

THE MARCH OF TIME

Congressman Mundt of South Dakota has introduced a bill calling upon the United States to adopt the "world calendar."

Most people regard the calendar as printed slips of paper that show August, 1946 starts with Thursday and ends 31 days later on Saturday. But in the background the basis of the calendar provided a practical way to record the earth's daily revolution, producing alternate light and darkness. Phases of the moon are included in the arrangement. The fixed duration of the changing seasons, due to the sun, set the measure of the year. These are called the natural divisions of time. The Gregorian calendar was adopted in 1582 and fixed 365 days to the year and provided for an extra day called "leap year."

According to Mr. Mundt, it is time to get the calendar running straight. He furnishes the careful, scientific world calendar for which the World Calendar Association has been laboring with magnificent success for 20 years or more. It is absolutely correct. It balances and is perpetual in form and harmonious in arrangement.

Miss Elizabeth Achells began convincing astronomers, scientists, chambers of commerce, educational groups, business organizations, religious denominations, labor organizations, foreign governments, fraternal bodies, and all kinds of thinking people that the world calendar is the logical and correct old-age answer to the prayer of "one calendar for one world."

Under Congressman Mundt's bill the new calendar system would go into effect January 1, 1950, which falls on Sunday. Under the world calendar each quarter begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday, containing three months; each quarter would be balanced and equal to every other quarter. An extra holiday, the 365th day is called a World Holiday. Mr. Mundt seeks to influence the World Calendar Association to call it "Universal Peace Day." Leap years are provided for in an additional World Holiday. Congress has received the proposed legislation sponsored by Mr. Mundt with a good deal of favor.

One Man's Opinion

A Radio Commentary by
W. EARL HALL
Managing Editor

BROADCAST SCHEDULE

KGLO, Mason City, Sunday, 1:45 p. m.
WTAD, Quincy, Ill., Mon., 8:45 C. D. S. T.
WOL, Ames, Wednesday, 8:45 p. m.
WSUI, Iowa City, Thursday, 11:45 p. m.

Our Horse and Buggy Calendar

SHORTLY before the adjournment of congress in July, 2 representatives—Karl Mundt of South Dakota and John Kee of West Virginia, one a republican the other a democrat—introduced a resolution calling for the adoption by the United States of a perpetual, unchanging, fixed calendar, known as "the World calendar."

Mr. Mundt happens to be a good personal friend of mine. I hold him in high regard. If I knew nothing of a proposal and learned that he advocated it, I should at least consider it as worthy of consideration.

But the World calendar proposal is one which for several years has had my indorsement. I was pleased, therefore, when I learned that it had my South Dakota friend's active support and sponsorship.

THE truth is that the nations of the world are sorely in need of calendar reform. Commerce, industry, labor, education, religion and science all have recognized this need.

Fourteen nations have given indorsement to the proposed calendar. These include Norway, Greece, Estonia, Hungary and Spain in Europe, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Mexico, Uruguay and Panama in Latin America, Turkey and Afghanistan in the near east and China in the far east.

Curiously enough the proposal, which would naturally be associated with forward-looking concepts, hasn't registered in an effective way with the so-called progressive countries, America foremost among them.

"Our government should assume a position of leadership in its improvement. The action we take here will not only be beneficial to this nation but will be influential internationally and helpful to humanity."

ADOPTION OF WORLD CALENDAR PROPOSED

CONGRESSMEN SUGGEST
REVISION AND ADOPTION BY
UNITED STATES AND OTHER
NATIONS—FIRST BILL OF ITS
KIND EVER INTRODUCED

SMITH, NEW JERSEY,
ONE OF PROPOSERS

A bill to study The World Calendar has been introduced in the United States Senate jointly by James E. Murray, Democrat, of Montana, and H. Alexander Smith, Republican, of New Jersey. It is believed this was the first proposal for revision of the calendar ever to be introduced in the United States Senate.

On the 15th of July, Congressmen Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota, Republican, and John Kee of West Virginia, Democrat, introduced legislation in the House of Representatives whereby the United States would adopt The World Calendar as its time-table on and after January 1, 1950.

The World Calendar is a time rearrangement retaining the familiar twelve months, but establishing a pattern of 31, 30 and 30 days for the months of each quarter of the year, with a Year-End World Holiday day at the end of the year dedicated to international peace and friendship. This modernization provides a calendar the same each year perpetually, equalizes the quarters and fixes holidays so they fall on the same day and date each year.

Fourteen nations have already endorsed The World Calendar. Six of the countries are Latin-American. China, Norway, Spain and Turkey are among the others. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council is considering the advisability of all the nations of the Americas taking favorable action in the interest of continental solidarity in calendar improvement. Adoption of The World Calendar has already been proposed to the United Nations.

Said Senator Smith: "Time marches on inexorably. One of the basic relationships of man individually and collectively, in a cosmic as well as a personal sense, is his past and present as the prelude to the future. Through the ages mankind has improved his time-standards, including his calendars. Progress now requires that the Government of the United States give serious and careful consideration to the advisability of adopting The World Calendar which has had over a hundred years of study and is recommended by leading time-experts in this nation and also all over the world."

Deadwood Pioneer Times, South Dakota

27 July 1946

Mason City Globe-Gazette, Iowa

28 August 1946

Hopewell Herald, New Jersey

7 August 1946

OBITUARY NOTES

BISHOP JOHN LOUIS NUELSEN died on 26 June, 1946. A great and good friend of The World Calendar has gone to his rest.

From 1912 to 1940 he headed the Methodist Episcopal Church in Continental Europe. During and following World War I he was a member of the executive committee of the Central Bureau for Relief of Evangelical Churches in Europe. He was the author of ten theological books, a contributor to numerous encyclopedias and former editor of a theological review.

Born in Zurich, Switzerland, of American parents, he was educated in Germany and at Drew Seminary at Madison, New Jersey. From 1908 to 1912 he was Bishop of the Omaha area.

He played an important part in the early days of The World Calendar Association in gaining influential support for The World Calendar. He presented the resolution in 1932 for a study of calendar reform, resulting in the approval of The World Calendar by the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work, at Chamby, Switzerland, in 1936.

RAY STANNARD BAKER, noted philosopher-essayist, who won fame for his biography and other studies of Woodrow Wilson, died at his home in Amherst, Massachusetts, on 12 July, at the age of 76.

Upon graduating from Michigan State College, Mr. Baker entered the newspaper field, working his way up from the very bottom until he attained fame as a newspaper reporter and magazine writer and editor. His popularity, at least until his Wilson books became well known, was chiefly for his charming essays, which he wrote under the pseudonym of David Grayson.

A member of The World Calendar Association for over 10 years, Ray Stannard Baker wrote "I am thoroughly committed to the idea of calendar reform." He was ever ready to lend the support of his name to The World Calendar which he characterized as "as desirable as it is inevitable."

DR. CHARLES BIELER, Emeritus Professor of Christian Ethics, United Theological College of Canada, Montreal, died at his home in that city the early part of July, at the age of 85. Born and educated in Switzerland, Professor Bieler came to Canada in 1908 and, at his death, had completed 60 years in his chosen profession, teaching.

Dr. Bieler became a member of The World Calendar Association in 1934, in which year a speech of his, given under the auspices of McGill University over Station CKAC, Montreal, was reprinted under the title "Canada Supports Revision" in our June issue of the *Journal of Calendar Reform*.

OTHER recent deaths among the membership of this Association were *F. Howard Seely*, Purchasing Agent, San Francisco, and *Louis A. Voorhees*, Chemist, New Brunswick, N. J.

CURRENT PRESS COMMENT

The World Calendar

New York (N. Y.) Times

21 July 1946

*Thirty days hath November,
April, June and September,
February hath xxviii alone,
And all the rest have xxi.*

SINCE 1562, when Richard Grafton wrote these lines, various rhymes (taking in the problem of leap year) have helped the English-speaking world to remember the vagaries of the old Julian calendar and the present Gregorian calendar.

Last Monday in Washington Representative Karl Mundt, Republican, of South Dakota, introduced a resolution that would make the rhymes obsolete. The resolution called for adoption, on 1 January, 1950, of The World Calendar.

The calendar reformers have set the target date of 1 January, 1950, for international adoption of the changes. On the question of the Mundt resolution's chances, Capitol Hill observers said, "Only time will tell."

Proposed Legislation

Mitchell (S. D.) Gazette

25 July 1946

THERE is nothing immediately new about the effort to establish a world perpetual calendar, except the fact that it has now reached the stage where a joint resolution has been introduced into the House of Representatives to put that body on record in favor of joining with 14 other nations which have endorsed the calendar.

For a considerable number of years business men, educators, citizens interested in international comity, the League of Nations and other organizations have backed the change. During the war, there was a new recognition of the need for a world-

wide uniform calendar, but such a reform could not be accomplished while the nations were at war. Now that some sort of peace has been established there is renewed interest, with the new development headed by The World Calendar Association and the matter given wide recognition through a bill introduced jointly by Congressman Karl Mundt, Republican from South Dakota, and Congressman John Kee, Democrat from West Virginia.

Our modern calendar is not modern at all. It dates back to the time of Julius Caesar, 45 B. C. The Emperor Augustus made some changes in the year 8 B. C.; the Emperor Constantine further modified it in A. D. 321; and Pope Gregory in 1582. The calendar was not made for a world as large and so closely knit together as that in which we live in 1946; and it is not unreasonable to believe that one which fits into the international life of the world should be given studied consideration.

Governmental Responsibility

Union City (N. J.) Hudson Dispatch

16 July 1946

THE World Calendar is wholly a secular calendar. Its adoption depends solely upon legislation by the governments of the world. Time was when calendars were the work of priest-scientists and emperors. The World Calendar has been approved by Roman Catholic, Mohammedan, Buddhist, Eastern Orthodox, Confucianist, and Protestant nations.

Modernizing Our Calendar

Marietta (Ga.) Daily Journal

17 July 1946

THE United States has long been a pioneer and leader of the world in establishing standards for production, and improving all sorts of standards. Too long has improvement of the time-table of our lives been deferred. It is to be hoped that Congress will act favorably in regard to The World Calendar.

EXCERPTS AND REVIEWS

World Calendar Boost

From Business Week, New York, N. Y., 27 July 1946

THE convenience of having every year statistically comparable with other years has prompted the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association to endorse the perpetual World Calendar which, since 1930, has been promoted by The World Calendar Association, a non-profit organization.

Partly as a result of that endorsement, a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives last week providing for United States adoption of the system. Under it the year would have four 91-day quarters, each with three months (named as they are now) of 31, 30, and 30 days respectively. The 365th day would become a year-end holiday, to be known as United Nations Day, and the 366th day of leap years would be a similar holiday at midyear. Thus the same date would always fall on the same day of the week; and holidays, except for certain movable feasts, would be similarly fixed.

The Association claims that its calendar has been endorsed by 14 nations since its presentation by the Council of the League of Nations in 1937, and it recommends 1 January, 1950 (which falls on a Sunday), as the effective date for the United States.

Congress to Consider New World Calendar

From Steel, Cleveland, Ohio, 17 June 1946

A BILL soon to be introduced in Congress calls for adoption of The World Calendar, already approved by 14 nations. The World Calendar retains the present 12 months but revises slightly the number of days in each so as to result in four quarters of 91 days each. The first month in each quarter has 31 days

and the other two 30 each. This makes a total of 364 days for the year. The 365th day of the year is sandwiched between 30 December and 1 January and is called W December—meaning December World Holiday. An extra day known as W June is inserted between 30 June and 1 July in leap years to account for the 366th day.

This makes for smoother payroll calculations, more accurate cost accounting, and for more informative production comparisons.

Needed: A Steady And Ordered Calendar

By ELISABETH ACHELIS

From Department Store Economist, Philadelphia, Pa., August 1946

Note by Editor of Department Store Economist: Department stores will do well to get behind this proposed legislation and express their interest to their Representatives. It is one of the soundest and most important activities before us.

DEPARTMENT stores, specialty shops, retailers, the press, and all who must constantly deal with days and dates, are keenly aware of our changing and irregular calendar with roving holidays. They desperately need a calendar system that is steady and ordered. Thus they will learn with satisfaction of the progressive step taken this week in the House of Representatives when proposed legislation was introduced by Karl E. Mundt, Republican, and John Kee, Democrat, calling for United States adoption in 1950 of the perpetual World Calendar. That this bill was sponsored by the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association is also highly significant. . . .

With days and dates agreeing, and with quarter and half-years equal, all planning and budgets, advertising, merchandising, expenditures and incomes in general will be simplified and easily recorded.

In addition, holidays will fall on the same days and dates. For instance, Christmas will always come on Monday, 25 December, and Thanksgiving on the fourth Thursday in November, the 23d. They will no longer cause headaches and harassment such as were experienced at the last observance of Christmas, New Year's Day, Memorial and Independence Days. The first two of these holidays falling on a Tuesday caused confusion as to what to do about the Monday that was wedged between. Many department stores remained open on Christmas Eve, Monday, but closed on New Year's Eve, Monday. In the financial world, for instance the Stock and Curb Exchanges, the reverse was true in that Christmas Eve was a holiday but New Year's Eve was not. This procedure, however, was not uniform throughout the country, causing even greater confusion.

In reference to Memorial and Independence Days, which fell on a Thursday this year, Friday was the stumbling block, and again there was no uniform observance. Large businesses could easily absorb the extra Friday holidays but this was not true with the little businesses which could not afford them and therefore had to remain open. Only the end of the year will show the effect of the four long-week-end holidays upon business, but one fact is certain: uncertainty, confusion and difficulty were experienced by business, the government and the public at large as a result of our present unsatisfactory calendar.

The next observances of these holidays will present an entirely different picture. Christmas and New Year's Day will fall on Wednesday and be sandwiched in the middle of the week, whereas Memorial and Independence Days will fall on Friday, affording a welcome three-day week-end (no four-day holidays as in 1946). This clearly demonstrates that the Gregorian calendar with its planlessness, irregularities, shiftings and incomparability no longer fits our needs of today and should be scrapped.

The origin of the one or two stabilizing days is of interest and deserves recognition. Abbot Marco Mastrofini, an Italian

Roman Catholic priest, in 1834 conceived the idea of these intercalary days which The World Calendar employs in its arrangement.

The bill introduced in the House of Representatives stipulated the adoption of Sunday, 1 January, 1950. That year begins on a Sunday under the Gregorian calendar so The World Calendar will glide easily and smoothly into usage.

How different is this simple change compared to that of two previous reforms when days were arbitrarily added or dropped. The year of the Julian reform, adopted in 45 B.C., forced 46 B.C. to be 445 days long, and is justly called by the historians "the year of confusion." On the other hand, it was necessary to drop ten days from the calendar at the time of the Gregorian reform in A.D. 1582. As a consequence, that year was a short one of 355 days.

The World Calendar in its rhythmic and mathematical arrangement has the added advantage of perfect coordination and co-operation among the various time-units within every quarter-year, and offers an ideal pattern for greater harmony, order and equality.

The step taken by our House of Representatives may well be the forerunner of concerted action on the part of other governments toward world adoption of The World Calendar through the channel of the United Nations.

Calendar Simplification

From Traffic World, Chicago, Ill., 20 July 1946

DEFECTS of the existing calendar as to transportation are that time-tables must be changed every year and that schedules for passengers and freight, labor, and other operational factors must be planned anew each year without a truly comparable basis. The benefit of the proposed World Calendar as to transportation would be that with a stable calendar and fixed holidays, tables of preceding years will enable time-tables and operating plans and schedules to be established and maintained with minor adjustments.

FROM THE MAIL BAG

Like a lot of people, I am wondering why such a reform has not been instituted long before this.—Alley H. Beamish, Director of Public Information, Tax Foundation, New York City.

I wish the United Nations would take up this question of a reformed calendar and push it actively.—Dr. O. M. Leland, Former Dean, Minneapolis.

I am an investment analyst in a Chicago bank, in which position I have computed bond yields and interest costs—a job which would certainly be simplified by a more logical calendar. The Gregorian calendar is certainly as antiquated as its name sounds! You may list me as a member.—D. Throop Vaughan, Homewood, Ill.

I hope that the unselfish work you are doing in this interesting project of yours is meeting with satisfactory results from different parts of the world.—Hon. Norman P. Lambert, Senator, Ottawa, Canada.

My wishes that The World Calendar Association will see its work succeed and that The World Calendar will be adopted on the first of January 1950.—Major K. S. Klingenberg, Former Director, Norwegian Geodetic Survey, Oslo.

I am hoping to organize a committee in New Zealand in the very near future, for the purpose of obtaining a good representative opinion on calendar reform from this country.—Dr. I. L. Thomsen, Dir., Carter Observatory, Wellington, New Zealand.

At the moment my fancy does not guide me into the details of those advantages which must accrue to biology from the introduction of a new and orderly calendar, excepting that it gives a sense of sane sequence and regularity which simply do not exist in past history for either biologist, geologist, or others whose sciences spring from these. Nor am I able to fancy

at the moment precisely how the new calendar will benefit the animal world. I must meditate upon this subject a longer time. Instant advantages will be realized by the judiciary, the economist and the business man. The rest of us, I should say, will drink our nectar with their words of praise ringing in our ears, but with the sense that we knew its quality all along.—Dr. Ida M. Mellen, Biologist, Brooklyn.

I wish the calendar good luck and God speed. It is an important piece of work and I hope to see The World Calendar in use in place of the present Gregorian.—Grace T. Hadley, Librarian, San Francisco.

We certainly wish to keep in touch with the movement for calendar reform since we consider it a matter of very great importance.—Harry W. Hicks, Secretary, Lake Placid Club, New York.

My first interest in the calendar was for its news value; but now I have become interested in the idea as a project and would like to see it put into operation.—Walter J. Cross, Writer and Lecturer, Outremont, Quebec, Canada.

I take a lively interest in this movement.—M. van Wyk, Vredendal, C. P., So. Africa.

Your World Calendar reform is something all scientific people in the world should endorse and support.—Frederick C. Finkle, Consulting Engineer and Geologist, Beverly Hills, Cal.

I am very much interested in your proposals and entirely agree with them and wish you luck in pressing your plans everywhere.—Peter Clissold, Middlesex, England.

I believe you are on the right track.—John W. Clark, Farm Administrator, Bozeman, Mont.

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Membership is based on active interest in the study of adequate and effective improvement of the calendar. Owing to lack of space, a large number of names have been omitted. They will be printed in future issues.

Bro. Alan, C. F. X., Silver Spring, Md.
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 Betty Weigel, Librarian, Berkeley, Cal.
 Blanton C. Wiggan, Engr., Montclair, N. J.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR REFORM OF THE CALENDAR

- ARGENTINA:** Comité Argentino del Calendario Mundial, Admiral José Guisasola, Chairman, Ministerio de Marina, Buenos Aires.
- AUSTRALIA:** Committee on Calendar Reform of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, C. W. Allen, Secy., Solar Observatory, Canberra.
- BELGIUM:** Belgian National Committee on Calendar Reform, Professor M. Dehalu, President, l'Université de Liège, Liège.
- BOLIVIA:** Comité Boliviano del Calendario Mundial, Don Moises Santivanez, Chairman, Biblioteca Nacional, Sucre.
- BRAZIL:** Comité Brasileiro do Calendario Mundial, Rear Admiral Radler de Aquino, Chairman, Rua Raul Pompeia No. 133, Rio de Janeiro.
- CANADA:** Rational Calendar Association, A. J. Hills, Chairman, National Joint Conference Board of the Construction Industry, Confederation Bldg., Ottawa.
- CHILE:** Comité Chileno del Calendario Mundial, Prof. Alberto Cumming, Chairman, Calle Manuel Rodriguez, Santiago.
- CHINA:** Chinese Association for the Study of Calendar Reform, Dr. Ch'ing-Sung Yü, Director, National Institute of Astronomy, Kunming, Yunnan.
- COLOMBIA:** Comité Colombiano del Calendario Mundial, Bogota.
- COSTA RICA:** Comité Costarricense del Calendario Mundial (Igualmente de Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador y Nicaragua), H. E. Don Teodoro Picado, Chairman, San José.
- CUBA:** Comité Cubano del Calendario Mundial, Belén Observatory, Havana.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:** Comité Dominicano del Calendario Mundial, Barney N. Morgan, Chairman, Box 727, Ciudad Trujillo.
- ECUADOR:** Comité Ecuatoriano del Calendario Mundial, Dr. Rafael H. Elizalde, Chairman, Calle Cienfuegos 158, Santiago, Chile.
- ENGLAND:** Rational Calendar Association, C. David Stelling, Director, 38, Parliament Street, London.
- FRANCE:** Comité National pour la Reforme du Calendrier, Sénateur Justin Godart, President; Paul-Louis Hervier, Secy., 5, Rue Bernoulli, Paris.
- GERMANY:** Deutscher Ausschuss für Kalenderreform, Dr. Grosse, Geschäftsführer, Neue Wilhelmstr. 9/11, Berlin N. W. 7.—Der Weltbund für Kalenderreform, 24 Lornsenstrasse, Kiel.
- GREECE:** Greek National Committee on Calendar Reform, Prof. S. Plakidis, Secy., Observatory of University of Athens.
- HUNGARY:** Hungarian Committee for Study of Calendar Reform, Dr. Paul Vajda, Secy., 9 Eotos Utca, Budapest.
- IRELAND:** Committees for Calendar Reform, E. K. Eason, Secy., 80, Mid. Abbey St., Dublin.
- ITALY:** Italian National Committee on Calendar Reform, Prof. Amedeo Giannini, Secy., Via del Seminario, 113, Rome.
- MEXICO:** Comité Mejicano del Calendario Mundial, Dr. Joaquin Gallo, Honorary President; Dr. Horacio Herrera, Chairman, Sociedad de Estudios Astronomicos y Geofisicos, Av. Observatorio No. 192, Tacubaya, D.F.
- PANAMA:** Comité Panameno del Calendario Mundial, Juan Rivera Reyes, Chairman, Panama City.
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- PERU:** Comité Peruano del Calendario Mundial, Don Luis Montero y Tirado, Chairman, Casilla 220, Lima.
- POLAND:** Polish Committee for Calendar Reform, Albin Jakiel, Chairman, Krasinski, 21 m. 27, Warsaw.
- PUERTO RICO:** Committee of The World Calendar, Dr. Manuel M. Morillo, Chairman. (Deceased.)
- SPAIN:** Spanish Calendar Reform Committee, Rev. Father Antonio Romañá, S.J., Chairman, Observatorio del Ebro, Tortosa.
- SWITZERLAND:** Swiss Committee on Calendar Reform, Prof. Emile Marchand, Secy., 2, Genferstrasse, Zurich 2.—Comité International de Coopération de l'Association Universelle du Calendrier, M. Raymond Mage, Secrétaire Général, Palais Wilson, Geneva.
- TURKEY:** Committee on Calendar Reform, Dr. M. I. Dereoglu, Secy., P. O. Box 1121, Hanhaym Han No. 10, Istanbul.
- URUGUAY:** Comité Uruguayo del Calendario Mundial, Prof. Alberto Reyes Thevenet, Chairman, Liceo "Hector Miranda," Calle Sierra 2274, Montevideo.
- VENEZUELA:** Comité Venezolano del Calendario Mundial, Don Antonio Arráiz, Chairman, c/o El Nacional, Apartado de Correos 209, Caracas.
- YUGOSLAVIA:** Yugoslavian Committee on Calendar Reform, Georges Curcin, Chairman, Poenkareova 25—III, Belgrade.